

15 8 KIDERLEN-WACHTER, THE MAN OF
AGADER.

in the second edition of his *Ag&dir*. Such intimate outpourings can scarcely have been intended for foreign eyes, though the contrary opinion has sometimes been maintained. Whatever their object, they reflect discredit on the writer. Even more extraordinary was it that in the middle of August, during a short break in the negotiations, he undertook a journey to Chamonis in the company of the Baroness. When the Prefect of the Department of Upper Savoy, by order of the French Premier, greeted him at the station, he promptly recrossed the frontier, leaving Caillaux wondering what object he had had in view. It remains a mystery.

Kiderlen's activities during the last year of his life may be briefly summarised. From the standpoint of Berlin, the Tripoli war, like the annexation of Bosnia, was an unmitigated nuisance. In both cases allies of Germany struck a sudden blow at her Turkish friends, and, though not suspected of being an accomplice, she inevitably lost ground in Constantinople. Italy's flirtations with France and Russia, though not known in detail to her allies, were notorious, and pressure might drive her into the arms of the Triple Entente. Thus in 1911, as in 1908, Germany had no choice but to stand by her ally, trusting to her skill to mend the wires to Turkey when the crisis was past. Yet she displayed far less zeal than Russia for the Italian cause. On both occasions Marschall, the chief architect of the German-Turkish rapprochement, sharply condemned the policies of Vienna and Rome. He was particularly incensed by Kiderlen's passive attitude during the Tcharykov negotiations at Constantinople for the opening of the Straits to Russian ships of war, and despatched his resignation in angry protest. When Tcharykov was repudiated by Sazonoff the resignation was withdrawn, but his resentment at Kiderlen's

policy remained.
His Turcophilism was well known to Italy,
whose desire for
a more sympathetic representative of her
German ally in the
Turkish capital was among the causes of his
transfer to London.

Despite the friction with Austria involved in
the Tripoli
conflict, the Italian Government desired the
Triple Alliance
to continue. Since Francis Joseph was over
eighty and his
heir's hostility to Italy was unconcealed, Giolitti
and San
Giuliano decided to make sure that the treaty,
which was to
expire in July, 1914, should be prolonged
beyond that date.
In July, 1911, Kiderlen was confidentially
informed of their
desire for immediate renewal of the alliance,
and passed on
the information to Aehrenthal. The plan was
approved in